

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK & BROTHER, Proprietors.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL ITEMS OF NEWS

Mrs. Judge Bayne came in from Anthony yesterday morning.

Col. Stuart, U. S. Postoffice Inspector, spent the night in this city.

Burnie Mead is out again after a three weeks' siege of malaria fever.

Mr. L. Weitzel, general manager of the Standard Oil company, is in the city.

One simple plain drunk constituted the business of the police court yesterday.

Mrs. W. H. Wonderly, of South Lawrence avenue, left for Gueda Springs yesterday morning.

The excursion train will leave the Union depot at 7:45 sharp, and the Douglas avenue depot at 8 o'clock.

Considerable grain came into market yesterday and new wheat ranged from 40c to 70c, with 80c for old.

Preparations are made to have the most earnestly contested game of base ball of the season at Arkansas City to-morrow.

John Kennedy and family arrived in the city last evening and will settle down in their new residence on South Emporia avenue.

Special attention is called to the notices in connection with the grand excursion to Arkansas City to-morrow, in our special columns. Read them.

What with the emancipation celebration, the large number of visiting colored people and the one hundred little Indians, the white folks were nowhere yesterday.

R. A. Healy says there was a due boy came to his house Monday evening just about his time, and he still is there and shows no inclination to leave.

Hon. A. B. Keller, one of Leavenworth's brightest business men and an old time friend of J. P. Allen, accompanied by his charming wife, is spending a day or two in this city.

All the deputies in the county office and other deputies including the deputy editor of the Eagle, have chartered a special coach for the grand excursion to Arkansas City to-morrow.

Wm. Walcott whose place is on the cow-skin has held his want for higher prices the last two weeks, and now has the third crop having big figures. If he had it this time he had better let it slide.

Joy reigns at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bittling, the innocent cause being a sweet new girl in the family, who first made her influence felt in this world, night before last. Mother and child doing well.

Hon. Wm. Ross says he noticed the representatives of five different races of men at the corner of First and Main streets last evening, viz: The Caucasian, the African, the Mongolian, the American Indian and Fritz Stutler.

Mr. Sam Welch has just received a new style of memorandum and tablet book combined, bound in imitation crocodile hide, gilt edged, pencil and all complete, which business and professional men will find very convenient.

Mr. Wells, of Wells Brothers, Conway Springs, was in the city yesterday. Hon. A. B. Campbell and wife, of Wheeling, West Virginia, are stopping at the springs. Mr. Campbell, as our readers know, is a newspaper man of national reputation.

HEADQUARTERS WOMAN'S RELIEF COMPS NO. 45, WICHITA, KAN., Aug. 4, 1935.

A special meeting of the W. R. C. will be held at department headquarters G. A. R., Market street at 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, August 6th. Important business to attend to.

Mrs. M. C. Todd, Pres.

With the compliments of Mr. Arnold there is laid on our table the August number of the "Welcome," a musical number, published by Ben Arnold & Co., Wichita, Kansas. This number contains a blue picture of General Grant. Besides sketches and poetry it also contains Francis Bell's opera "Posidon D'Amour." Single copies 10 cents.

A former west into Fritz Stutler's place yesterday and asked for beer. Fritz said: "You go right over to the place and sign a deed for a bottle and I come back and I will find you a glass and a cork screw and help you drink it. I feel like taking things up said Stutler but I guess I will let the thing go and things will right themselves."

At 10:30 a. m., Mrs. Pease, the prisoner, came into court and took her seat beside her counsel. She was unattended by any of her sex, and besides her counsel she apparently appeared alone to confront the awful charge and battle alone through the trying ordeal of an investigation that is to determine whether she is to be arraigned by a jury of her countrymen under a charge involving her life. This old woman, who has been whitened by sixty years of life, of stormy trials under many climes and among strange people, even to the far-off Oregon, when that was an unknown country, stands alone, forsaken by her sex, without kith or kin, to meet the gravest of all ordeals—a trial of the highest crime known to the law. Behold a frail old woman, marked by venerable signs of age, with a form spare and small, a countenance once delicately modeled, with traces of a departed beauty and beneath the well formed head the brilliant eye gleaming forth, and sensitive susceptibility, glowing with an undimmed spark of intelligence, at once bespeaking a person of more than ordinary keenness and intelligence. The hand of time might have rested lightly on this woman, but trouble of a life time has left its mark on her and during a married life of 43 years, a uncongenial marriage was her nemesis. No voice of children were heard in her home to soften her yearly troubles and year by year upon and as the rocks of olden days to this woman's trouble by day and night, and her very soul.

What mattered it that she had worldly goods and wealth beyond what her simple living required. It was no recompense to the ashes of her life, childless and unloved.

The defendant was born in Ohio, where she married Alexander C. Pease, and thirty-six years ago moved to Oregon. They made a home in Hillsboro, that state, and resided there eighteen years. They returned to the states and after a few years' residence in Illinois moved to Kansas and for the last twelve years have resided in this country.

They had valuable farms and city property, and were in independent circumstances. It is said by all who know them that they were quarrelsome. The old man was dissipated and kept bad company, gambled and did other things that followed in the wake of these. The old woman, soiled, threatened fight and fought until life was a burden. At last death—a violent death—took one from the scene. A deadly poison was administered by the hand of the other that forever separated the ill matched pair after the turmoil of more than forty years. In her own defense, the prisoner testified that she gave the carbolic acid in mistake for whiskey. She is arrested after a coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death at her hands intentionally, wilfully and feloniously.

After the case was called, the court, counsel and photographer and the prisoner took the places allotted to them and the first witness called.

W. S. Brown testified in substance that he lived near deceased and knew him and defendant six years. Was at deceased's house day previous to his death; substance of conversation was about property in Wichita and Oregon. There was much discussion between them and the defendant remarked that the deceased was always getting drunk and that she hoped he would drink himself to death, and that he hoped his next drink would be his last; heard her quarrel and make threats toward him often before; I was there after his death Sabbath morning. This witness was very dull and a rigid cross examination failed to add more to the facts than that the quarrels were of the usual occurrences.

Mr. M. L. Doyle was the next witness and she testified to the fact that the defendant had frequently complained of her husband's drinking and that it was the burden of her complaint that she was at the house a few minutes after he died Sunday morning having been called by the boy who was sent by the defendant to bring the neighbors, saying that he had died from a dose of carbolic acid. She went at once and when she got there she found the defendant dead. She, the defendant had given him the fatal dose of carbolic acid but said she did not intend to do it. She related to witness how deceased had got up with the asthma and put on his clothes. She asked him if he should build a fire and smoke him as she had been in the habit of doing. This he declined and called for whiskey, when she said she went where she supposed the whiskey was and poured out of the bottle the carbolic acid. Witness saw the bottle of carbolic acid had been taken out of it.

When witness went into the house Pease was dead; his mouth was blistered and a red streak ran down his mouth. The bottle was setting on the sewing machine at the foot of his bed; a large number of bottles were in the room in many places on shelves and in closets; a bottle of whiskey with a little whiskey in it. Defendant had showed the witness where she got the whiskey off the shelf in the pantry. She said someone had removed the bottle. Witness heard her say that she would call him back if he could, that he might talk to her and change the bottle. She kept talking to him, notwithstanding his being dead, and said to him, "are you happy?" She did not hear her say she was glad he was dead. The label had been torn off the bottle and witness looked for it. The witness was put to a cross-examination, but no additional facts were elicited, but a rotation of the large number of bottles in the room and closets, some of the same size as the fatal vial.

J. N. Doty, next witness, testified in substance to the preceding witness, only additionally stating that the defendant had been a few months after his death that she had said she had given the fatal dose, but she could not help it. It was Henry's fault. He had moved the bottles. She told in substance the same account of her getting up and asking for whiskey. The cross-examination of this witness was unavailing, and many things were explained away that first appeared very dark for the prisoner. One thing brought out was an exclamation over his dead body. "Alas, if I only knew you were happy?" That he was troubled with asthma, and given the same account of the circumstances of his death as related by previous witnesses.

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Mrs. Caroline Winter was up and testified to the same facts as the preceding witnesses, and stated that during a family row, the substance of which was that defendant had said she would poison her husband.

Lizzie Burchbacher came up to testify to something that was ruled out on grounds of the length of time elapsed since threats were made.

W. E. Winter testified to the most violent threats on the part of the defendant two years ago, in which she said she would poison Pease, his hired men and the stock and burn up the place. Cross-examination failed to discover animus on the part of the witness, other than a desire to tell all she knew, and the fact that at that time the family was very much divided on account of a nephew of Pease who was the cause of a temporary separation.

The most sentimental witness of the day was that of Flora C. Pascal, who testified that she lived on River street. She testified that she had lived with the Peases and that she had heard them quarrel often; had heard her say she wished he was dead and come back alive, that she could laugh over his corpse; she testified that the prisoner was at her house a week before the old man died, when the prisoner talked about the old man, how he drank; she asked the witness if the old man should die if she would come out and stay with her; she said the property would be all spent. Heard her say she would get a divorce. She said she would be justified in poisoning him. The witness said she saw the acid there when she lived at the house and it was used on the bed. Cross examination failed to break the testimony, though a good deal was brought out to show that the witness had a good deal of trouble with the defendant and that the defendant had been jealous of her. The cross examination was rigid and searching but it was fortified by the straight replies that were always increasing additional statement.

James Bailey's testimony was a repetition of the testimony bearing on the defendant's explanation of the manner of the giving of the poison showing the statements to have all been untrue.

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THE INDIAN INVASION.

For several weeks people generally characterized the Indian scene as a humbug and laughed at the idea of an Indian invasion of Kansas, but it is a certainty nevertheless and the Indians are here in Wichita. They have not scalped anybody that we have heard of and their coming excited no alarm. The militia have not been called out and the people are cool as cucumbers about the matter. Joe Sunda, the 300 Indian chief from the Chilocos camp, came down from Newton yesterday morning and the two companies they occupied were dropped at the Douglas avenue depot. They alighted and were formed into two ranks and marched by Dr. M. Moore, the superintendent of the school, they marched up town and to the Presbyterian church. The boys were dressed in navy blue with brass buttons and some with military caps. They carried blankets and a vast store of toilet stuff, including mirrors, combs, foot blacking brushes, etc. They manifested great taste in arranging their toilet, especially in dressing the hair. In appearance they were very clean and neat. A few looking crowd of children could not be found among any race. In physique they were well formed, robust and healthy, while they radiated high in intellectual appearance. The contour of face and head of some of the larger boys indicated a high order of intelligence and bespoke a being born to be great. They are of mixed tribes, Wichitas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, etc. They took possession of the Presbyterian church and the grounds beside it and spent the time in sporting on the green and arranging the toilet, while others were chatting together in the church and some were playing on the organ. The great majority were full-blooded Indians although there were many in whose appearance Indian blood was not conspicuous. The girls were well formed, not of that little and willowy form peculiar to the Indian maiden in dress, but plump and robust, pressed in by neither belt nor corset. On the whole, they were an unusually fine appearing lot of children. They spoke none but the English language, nor were they allowed to. Rev. Mr. Hewett treated them to a ride on the street cars in the afternoon.

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MARILLA A. PEASE.

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After the case was called, the court, counsel and photographer and the prisoner took the places allotted to them and the first witness called.

W. S. Brown testified in substance that he lived near deceased and knew him and defendant six years. Was at deceased's house day previous to his death; substance of conversation was about property in Wichita and Oregon. There was much discussion between them and the defendant remarked that the deceased was always getting drunk and that she hoped he would drink himself to death, and that he hoped his next drink would be his last; heard her quarrel and make threats toward him often before; I was there after his death Sabbath morning. This witness was very dull and a rigid cross examination failed to add more to the facts than that the quarrels were of the usual occurrences.

Mr. M. L. Doyle was the next witness and she testified to the fact that the defendant had frequently complained of her husband's drinking and that it was the burden of her complaint that she was at the house a few minutes after he died Sunday morning having been called by the boy who was sent by the defendant to bring the neighbors, saying that he had died from a dose of carbolic acid. She went at once and when she got there she found the defendant dead. She, the defendant had given him the fatal dose of carbolic acid but said she did not intend to do it. She related to witness how deceased had got up with the asthma and put on his clothes. She asked him if he should build a fire and smoke him as she had been in the habit of doing. This he declined and called for whiskey, when she said she went where she supposed the whiskey was and poured out of the bottle the carbolic acid. Witness saw the bottle of carbolic acid had been taken out of it.

When witness went into the house Pease was dead; his mouth was blistered and a red streak ran down his mouth. The bottle was setting on the sewing machine at the foot of his bed; a large number of bottles were in the room in many places on shelves and in closets; a bottle of whiskey with a little whiskey in it. Defendant had showed the witness where she got the whiskey off the shelf in the pantry. She said someone had removed the bottle. Witness heard her say that she would call him back if he could, that he might talk to her and change the bottle. She kept talking to him, notwithstanding his being dead, and said to him, "are you happy?" She did not hear her say she was glad he was dead. The label had been torn off the bottle and witness looked for it. The witness was put to a cross-examination, but no additional facts were elicited, but a rotation of the large number of bottles in the room and closets, some of the same size as the fatal vial.

J. N. Doty, next witness, testified in substance to the preceding witness, only additionally stating that the defendant had been a few months after his death that she had said she had given the fatal dose, but she could not help it. It was Henry's fault. He had moved the bottles. She told in substance the same account of her getting up and asking for whiskey. The cross-examination of this witness was unavailing, and many things were explained away that first appeared very dark for the prisoner. One thing brought out was an exclamation over his dead body. "Alas, if I only knew you were happy?" That he was troubled with asthma, and given the same account of the circumstances of his death as related by previous witnesses.

Mr. J. W. Doty's testimony was about the same and developed no new point.

Francis Henrich, storekeeper and druggist at Clearwater, testified as to the purchase of this witness of a bottle of carbolic acid and other things and nothing poisonous. The cross-examination of this witness put him on nerves and when rigidly questioned about the drugs including carbolic acid became very much rattled.

Mrs. Caroline Winter was up and testified to the same facts as the preceding witnesses, and stated that during a family row, the substance of which was that defendant had said she would poison her husband.